SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.-No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and varie-

ty of its work. Call and examine it.

I M Smoth & Co., No. 433 Broadway, N. Y. CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of Sept 10, 1846, for IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES Is extensively latringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desite from farther infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. Howe, Jr., No. 47 Broome-et., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Le the Best and Chearest Article for Dressing, Booutifying, Cleansing, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it For sale by all Droggies and Perfumers.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?

ASSAILED BY A CROWD OF GHOSTS of satebles, vapors of extinct situaty.
Wisself's Vestilating Refrigerator

and drives them out of its chimters.

See it at BRANHALL, Hadde & Co.'s.

Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

Place no confidence in imaginary prosperity; never senture beyond your depth; live within your means; think of making a living, and not a fortune; look ahead; take care of the rainy days; be profest and temperate; and, in order to keep cod, casi on Kaox at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton at, and purchase one of his splendid Suromer Hars.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co.,

LYON'S POWDER, PAST ALL DOUBT, LYON'S POWDER, FAST ALL DOUBT,
Clear Roach, Ant an Bedderg out;
LYON'S PILLS are just as sure,
All the vermin to a jure;
LYON'S POWDER, LYON'S PILL,
Rats, Mice, Insects swiftly kill;
But to mortals harmless quite,
LYON'S POWDER day or right,
May be safely scuttered where
Children to their sports repair.
LYON'S CO'S MASSETTE POWDER and PILLS for Insects, Rais
and Mice, No. 474 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-To use n expressive Western phrase, the CINTMENT "wipes out" every cuptive and observate disorder, while the Pill's purge the in emal organs of all impurity. Sold at No. 80 Maideu lane, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES. Largest stock in the world. This celebrated establishment is:
No. 238 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hark Dye, the best extant. Barcustow' Wice and Tourists have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made

# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

To ADVERTISEES .- A limited number of advertise ments are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of \$1 a line. This paper circulates among the active and enterprising farmers, manufacturers and merchants throughout the Union to the extent of nearly 175,000 copies every week, thus affording an unequaled medium for advertising. Advertisements for this week's issue should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Arabia from Boston, will close in this city to-day, at 24 p. m. for the railroad, and 44 p. m. for the steam-

The proceedings in the writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Mrs. and Miss Blount, were resumed yesterday before Judge Ogden at the Court-House is Bergen, N. J. The return to the writ was modified, and to-day a traverse will be put in, and upon the issue formed, proofs will be taken on Thursday next. In the mean time, nothing has been heard of either Riviere or Miss Blount, and, in the absence of the former, a Mobile creditor has unpleasantly stepped in and attached his personal property at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken.

Yesterday Michael Cancemi was formally sentenced to be hung on the 2d day of September next. A report of the preceedings is given in another column.

We print this morning a full report of the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry, called to investigate the alleged scandalous proceedings of Company C of the 8th Regiment, Washington Grays, while on duty, at the City Hail, as a guard of honor over the remains of President Monroe. Although the decision of the Court was not announced, there can be no doubt that the company will be fully acquitted, as there was no evidence to sustain the charges. If some of the witnesses had been as careful in their statements on the 3d of July as they were last night, there would have been no occasion for convening the Court.

The virtuous Cato has resigned his position as United States District Judge in Kansas.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo , with dates to the 19th June. The party fetching the mail met Gen. Johnston and his army at Echo Cañon, about fifty miles from the city; the troops are in fine health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had recently met the Peace Commissioners and Gov. Cumming. The result of the Conference was unknown, but it was whispered that they had concluded a treaty of peace, although Gen. Johnston had received assurances from the Peace Commissioners that the army would be peacefully received at Salt Lake. Yet he seemed to lack faith in the pacific disposition of the Saints, and was therefore keeping his powder dry and his forces in condition to repel any hostile demonstrations which might be made against him. He had issued a proclamation to the people, offering assistance and protection to all who may be restrained of their liberty.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada was intercepted by our news yacht off Cape Race yesterday merning, with three days' later intelligence from Europe, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst. Her news is unimportant. Considerable anxiety about the telegraph cable was felt in Eug'and. The House of Lords had passed to a second reading the bill to admit Jews to Parliament. and rejected the bill to abelish church rates. The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet had been formed with Gen. O'Donnell at the head. The Canada brings no intelligence of the telegraph fleet; but the steam-tug Blue Jacket, at St. John's, N. F , from Liverpool, reports having seen, on the 24th ult., in lat. 51 32 N., lon. 32 W., two steamers supposed to belong to the fleet.

Sepator Douglas, in his Chicago speech, denounces as perilous the doctrine of Mr. Lincoln that Slavery or Freedom must ultimately prevail in all our States, and in all sections of the Union. We do not concur in this denunciation. Most certainly, Washington, Jefferson and a great majority of the eminent men of our Revolutionary age, held with Mr. Lincoln on this point, not with Mr. Douglas. They did not imagine that the Union should or would be dissolved because of the transformation of Slave into Free States. On the contrary, they looked hopefully for this transformation, as calculated to remove anomalies and incongruities, pers, school books and cheap publications generally strengthen the bends of affection between the the duly amounts to thirty per cent. In the course

Union. We need hardly add that in this we entirely agree with them, and dissent from Mr. Douglas's dictum that "Our forefathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would suit New-Han pahire would be to-" tally unfit for the rice plantations of Carolina." No; they were, in the main, far wiser and more truly democratic than this would make them. They recognized Slavery as a present and palpable evil, which could not be abolished in a day; but they never imagined that radically diverse "domestic "institutions" were required for the North and the South respectively. Why should they have supposed it? The temperature of Carolina is fervid. and much of its soil is sandy or marshy, while New-Hampshire is coider, with a harder, rockier crust; but how should this difference affect the question of the right of every laborer to his hire? Why should a men work all his life for coarse food and coarser clothes under a terrid sun and not under more frigid skies? Wherein lies the difficulty of paying the growers of cotton, rice and sugar, for their labor, which is not equally an obstacle to paying growers of wheat, beef and potatoes? We recollect that in Russia the opponents of serf emancipation apprehend that, should it be consummated, the laborers will desert the northern, or more inclement estates, migrating southward; while here it is feared that they will fly from the South and overflow the North. We sympathize with neither of these panics. As a general rule, laborers will remain where they were born, if they can there secure steady employment and fair.recompense. Men run away from Slavery when they can; not often from good treatment and good wager. And the best "domestic institutions," whether for Vermont or Georgia, are those which are most equal and just. It is Slavery, not Emancipation, which casts any shadow on the prospect of our perpetual Union. Men in South Carolina require different clothing, with somewhat different food, from men in Massachusetts; not different institutions." And if there were none of that "dissimilarity" in the "domestic institutions" of our States respectively which Mr. Douglas deems so precious, there would be no call for Southern or Northern Conventious -- no threats of diesolving the Union. The harmonizing of our discordant 'domestic institutions" is not an easy task; it cannot be accomplished in a hurry; there is no power in the Free States nor in Congress to abolish Slavery in the South; we must await the gradual melting away of Southern prejudice, or the still slower action of time; but this should not blind us to the fact that the death of Slavery would benefit every class, section, locality, and add enduring vitality to the Union.

Mr. Douglas is reported by the telegraph as say-

"He did not agree with Mr. Lincoln, that it was a reat wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our Government was founded on a white basis, and was created by white men. True humanity required that regrees and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of society."

- We think the issue here made up with Mr. Lincoln unwarranted by anything in the speech of the latter. And, though Mr. Douglas has doubtless chosen the popular view of this issue, we cannot deem it sound or just. Where is the evidence that 'our Government was founded on a white basis?" It is certainly not found in the Declaration of Independence, nor in the Articles of Confederation, nor yet in the Federal Constitution. No sentence in either of these documents restricts the privileges of citizenship to whites. We know that many black men fought in the ranks of our Revolutionary armies; we know that some of them poured out their life-blood to win the freedom we now enjoy. We know that the Jeffersonian axiom, "All men are created equal," simplifies and renders easy the great problem of the bases of Government; while the contrary rule indicated by Mr. Douglas leads to infinite jangling and confusion. Mr. Jefferson pever meant to assert that all men are equal in natural cepacity, in wisdom, in virtue, in knowledge; he proclaimed that, notwithstanding their notorious, admitted inequality in these respects, they were, nevertheless, justly equal before the law-equal in natural and political rights. Mr. Douglas thinks "true humanity " requires the denial of the rights of citizens to negroes; the most bigoted and proscriptive Know-Nothing accepts his principle, and insists that the Irish Celts form one of the "other inferior races," who (according to Mr. Douglas) ought to be treated in the same manner. If we are to vote each other "inferior" to our noble selves, and thereupon proceed to disfranchise and proscribe those we thus disrank, where shall we end? The negroes in the Free-States are relatively few; they are powerless, humble, insignificant. Is it wise for their sake to repudiate the great and plain principle for which our fathers fought, and on which they conquered? Who would be harmed, who wronged by our making Manhood the basis of suffrage, and regarding all as entitled to equal rights until forfeited by We can see no safety, no justice, no fidelity to the great Democratic idea, on any other basis than this; and, while we rethe negroes as, on the whole, inferior, morally and intellectually, to the whites, and heartily wish they were all happily settled in Africa, we stand by the flag of Equal Rights, and demand that the State which taxes, judges, imprisons and hangs negroes as men, shall act with reasonable consistency, and accord to them the rights and privileges as well as the burdens and penalties pertaining to manhood. If there be a fairer, juster rule than this. Mr. Douglas has not indicated it. If justice is, as we have been taught, every man's real interest, then our current proscription of negroes is no less impolitic than culpable. Can it be seriously doubted that such is the fact !

A recent debate in the British House of Commone on the paper tax elicited some curious facts. This duty at present is 14d. per pound with an addition of five per cent ad valorem. It produced in the year 1867 the amount of £1,244,000, or about \$6,000,000. The duty was originally imposed in the reign of Queen Anne, just after the newspapers began to be party organs. It was in act avowedly intended, along with the newspaper stamp tax and the advertisement tax, imposed at the same time, to operate as a discouragement to he publication of newspapers. And such is still its eperation, and that to a very serious extent. Like so many other British taxes, it falls with pecuiar weight upon the class least able to bear it. The amount of the duty is large just in proportion the publication to which it is applied is cheap and extensively circulated. Thus a novel in three volumes, or a history in the usual octavo style, pays only one per cent on the price, while upon newspa-

several States, and insure the perpetuity of the of the debate a letter was produced from the editor of The Standard-a conservative penny paper with a large circulation - in which paper tax paid by that journal was calculated at £29 per day. If the duty were repealed, not only might the journal be printed on better paper, but a large additional sum might be expended in improving its literary contents. A Mr. Salisbury stated that during eight years that he had been editor of The Art Journal that publication had paid £1,200 a year paper duty, but not a penny of dividend. The profit had all been swallowed up by the tax. The duty pressed with extreme severity upon school books, and its repeal was urged as an essential means of promoting popular education. The duty is remitted on paper used in the printing of Pibles and prayer books, but this is a small amount, only £9,000 in the year 1856 much less than the amount paid by The London Journal or Chambers' Journal. The act also excepts from duty psalm books, the Spotch Confession of Faith, books printed in the Latin, Greek or any of the northern languages, or in the Oriental languages, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin.

Great objections were also taken to the tax from the inconveniences and restriction to which the manufacturers of paper were subjected by the regulations for its collection. If there were no excise regulations, it would be possible to print on paper as it came from the mill without allowing it to dry, and then submitting it to the process of wetting. The publisher of The Standard estimated that he might eave in that way not less than £10 a day.

The returns of the paper tax show the rapid increase of the consumption of paper of late years. In 1803, the daty, which was then near twice the present amount, produced £394,000. In 1837 it amounted to £555,000. The duty was then reduced to its present amount. The consumption rapidly increased. The price, however, was reduced in a still greater proportion, being in fact now not more than one-half what it was in 1837. In 1852, the production of paper in Great Britain amounted to 177,000,000 lb. At that time the price of the raw material was fifteen shillings the hundred. In 1854 the price of the raw material rose to nineteen shillings, followed by the diminished production in 1855 of 166,000,000 fb. The next year the price of the raw material fell to fourteen shillings-just the amount of the duty-when the production rose again, amounting in 1857 to 191,-

000,000 lb. On a certa'n "national" occasion of late, Washington's tomb-builder is reported to have said: "The political life of the country has sunk down " into sectional agitation, and in such a conflict I "have no part to take." Plainly, the Oldest Mortality cannot so absolve himself from political life. unless between the contending sections there is nothing to choose; unless the triumph of the one section is just as desirable for the whole country as the triumph of the other; unless the defeat of the one will be as deplorable to the whole as the defeat of the other. It is easy enough to imagine a sectional controversy in which such would be the case. It would be a strife without distinction of principla or poncy; of parties differing from each other not more essentially than two peas. We do sometimes see contests for which there is no apparent reason, which the benevolent must be very long sighted not to deplore, and where the peacemaker will hang in perfect equilibrium between the sides. But do we often see such contests on a large scale! Tom and Dick may give each other bloody noses and black eyes for the possession of a bauble worthless to either. The only consolation perhaps is that the propensity they thus cultivate may be useful to their country, by and by, in its wider quarrels. But are these latter to be equally bootless? Have we no right to believe that the world is made better by its great quarrels? That destruction, however

sad, generally leads to better construction? Some of the mighty dead, not yet buried, have discovered that the strife which now agitates this continent so intensely as to have smothered the pulestions of the tariff question and made us cold to our foreign relations, is a mere unprincipled, geographical quarrel between Tom and Dick to see which will whip and rule, one being just as well adapted and qualified by nature for the latter purpose as the other. It is a prejudice or odium of latitudes, not to say of longitudes, coming from narrow-mindedness, and to be cured only by cultivating breaith of soul. And, by the way, has it never occurred to these illustrious ghosts to ask themselves why this "purely sectional strife" in the United States should be one of latitudes rather than of longitudes? Was it a sheer fortuity that the section should occur on a parallel rather than on a meridian? We humbly submit that it is exceedingly unfortunate we did not split on a meridian. because then it would have been so much clearer that the strife was purely sectional, and not about a principle or a policy. Now, as the evil star of destiny will have it, the sections are almost exactly coterminous with a peculiar institution, giving a passable fulcrum for the quarrel between the friends and enemies of that institution without any regard to latitude or longitude; or that geography however present accidentally, has really nothing to do with the controversy, which would at one

cease if Slavery were to sink out of existence. We earnestly recommend to these venerable retiring politicians, to employ their prodigious powers of analysis in discovering some demonstration by which this baleful error may be dislodged. For, till they do it, all their solemn warnings against sectionalism are well nigh wasted. It may truly enough be said, as a general thing, that a man had better quarrel with his neighbors than with his own family: yet there are circumstances in which a man must and will quarrel with his own household, and you cannot make peace or allsy the strife without entering into the merits. You may preach never so eloquent and pathetic homilies on domestic harmeny and the wickedness of domestic broils, but they are thrown away on the father, wife, child. that is conscious of maintaining the right against intolerable domestic wrong. If you can expunse this consciousness, it is practically better than any smount of generalities, glittering or otherwise.

If Mr. Everett can show that the question in which political life is now absorbed is merely a sectional agitation, and not a question vital to the republic which our fathers labored to establish. then he does wisely and virtuously to take a neutral position. If he cannot, the mere circumstance that the question has accidentally a geographical aspect cannot excuse him. This geographical aspect, so far from making the question a sectional one, does not even yield us a sectional solution as among easonable probabilities. Our confederation of republics is so bound up together that our largeness only strengthens our eneness. Our interests tend so strongly to unity, that, however local the cause of quarrel, it must become of general interest from the sheer impossibility of our being geographically divided. Were it not for this everwhe'ming nationality and incapability of sectional feeling, the question would long ago have arrived at a sectional solution, and we should have had two pations, a republic and an oligarchy or monarchy. But since, however localized the cause of quarrel, there is nothing sectional in the feeling on either side, the only possible solution is the generalization of Slavery on the one hand, or its elimination on the other, at least so far as the Federal Government is concerned. Does Mr. Everett hold that, while the people are thoroughly divided on this question, the nation is on neither side! If not, why does not he, as a national man, take the side on which the nation is? The side which Washington took in his day, and which he would have maintained had he lived to this, is not at all doubtful. It was not the side which consents to the extension of Slavery, even on the plea of Squatter Sovereignty. It was the side which would resort to all legal and constitutional means for the extinguishment of Slavery. Is it not very remarkble that the man who has devoted his great gifts and popularity to refresh and beautify the tomb of Washington should be trying to make it doubtful on which side of this question he is, at the same time that he is helping to vilify all those who take the side on which Washington once stood! It is not the first time, however, that those who have built the sepulchres of prophets have been of a different political faith.

We have referred two or three times already to the proceedings in the British House of Commons, growing out of the case of Mr. Butt, a barrister and member for Youghall, who was charged with using his position as a member of the House to promote the interests of an Indian Ameer, whose retained advocate he was. The committee to whom the case was referred, after examining Mr. Butt and other witnesses, exculpated him from the charge of corruption. But as it appeared that Mr. Butt had been at the same time the legal adviser of the Ameer, and his Parliamentary advocate, and in order to meet a prevailing suspicion that Parliamentary support was often purchased, and paid under the guise of legal advice, an attempt was made to obtain a condemnation of this practice, in the shape of a resolution of the House, that "the "receipt of any species of reward by a member, in consideration of the exercise of his influence in that capacity, is calculated to lower the dignity "of the House, and is a high breach of the privileges of Parliament." Of the debate on this resolution we gave some account. It was opposed on a variety of groundsas too general, as not specific enough, and as adding nothing to the resolution of 1695, still in force, by which it was declared a high misdemeanor to offer money or other advantage to a member for promoting any matter depending in Parliament. After a long debate the mover was induced to withdraw the resolution, on the ground that the opinions expressed in the debate would accomplish the object aimed at. The advocates of a positive expression of opinion on the part of the House recently, how over, returned to the charge, Lord Hotham having offered a resolution that "it is contrary to the "usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward." He stated expressly that the case with which he wished to deal was that of legal members of the House being retained in a regular manner for the discharge of their duties in a Court of Law, and then being asked to bring forward the same case in their place in Parliament. Many members of the legal profession, of high as well as low stations, had expressed their cordial approbation of the resolution. Unless bonorable gentlemen believed that a legal member who received a fee of great magnitude in consideration of a duty which he was afterward told it was not necessary for him to perform, and who subsequently brought the matter before that House, would not be bound by the fee he received, they In the year 1630, in consequence of a member having entered into a partnership with another gentleman to carry on the business of a Parliamentary agent, a resolution was passed by the House without a dissentient voice, condemnatory of the practice, and on the following day the partnership was dissolved. The late Committee, in dealing with the case submitted to it, contented itself with giving a verdict tantamount to an acquittal of the member concerned, without saying a word about the practice, of the existence of which there was no doubt. The seconder of the motion stated that he had frequently argued this question, but had always been told that the receipt of these fees was strictly professional-a term which he had never been able to translate, except as descriptive of a disposition to get the greatest possible amount of payment for the least possible amount of work.

Great efforts were made to get rid of this resolution in the same way the former one had been disposed of. It was vehemently opposed by the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General, both of whom, speaking on behalf of their fellow-members of the legal profession, strenuously denied that there was any occasion for it in the conduct of members. Another legal member went so far as to say that he had never heard of imputations of the kind. Even Mr. Roebuck, though he expressed his envy of the gentleman who had been able to walk through Westminster Hall without hearing members of the House charged, and by name too, with having accepted fees for the advocacy in Parliament of particular lines of conduct-while expeessing the opinion that the legal profession was much indebted to Lord Hotham for bringing forward his motion, yet argued at the same time that the House had done all it had to do, and that hereafter no lawyer would dare infringe the line of conduct which the debate had marked out. But Lord Hothsm refused to be persuaded, and insisted upon pressing his motion to a division. Very few of those who had wished to defeat the resolution had the courage to vote against it, and it was carried by a vote of two hundred and ten to twentyseven. Henceforward it will be contrary to the order of the House of Commons for any member to promote the action of the House on any subject as to which he had previously been a feed adviser.

John Mitchel has ceased, we judge, to consider himself a citizen of the United States, and ranks himself henceforth as owing allegiance to Cottondem alone. Noticing De Bow's Review in his last

"The editor publishes in full W. W. Boyce's very able report on 'Direct Taxation and Free Trade,' as presented to Congress. We do not concur in some of Mr. Boyce's general views, as to Free Trade being in all cases the right and just thing—'the cause of Christianity and Philanthropy.' Free Trade and Protection are matters, the justice and expediency of which de-

pend on the circumstances of each particular country at any given time. But we do agree with Mr. Boyce that for this country that is, the South, and in our circumstances. Free Trade and Direct Taxation are

# THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The Secretary of the Treasury is mightily encouraged because the receipts from customs at New-York have exceeded \$100,000 daily for the past week. If this should continue through the whole year with a relative gain at other ports, the deficit would still be over \$25,000,000 annually on the

basis of the ordinary expenditures. Minister Forsy'h is to be fully sustained by the Government here in his course in resisting the imposition of the extraordinary tax in Mexico on the property of foreigners. The question, as involving principle of international law, was referred to Attorney-General Black, who has decided that it is neither a compulsory tax nor a forced loan, but an attempt to extort money in defiance of express treaty stipulation with England, and virtually with the United States, which places us on a footing of the most favored nations. The information is that the British Minister at Mexico did not consent to the payment of the tax by the subjects of Great Britain, except under pretest, waiting instructions from his Government. There is every probability that this proceeding must involve serious embarrassment, and may be designed to provoke compli-

Lord Malmesbury's dispatch to Lord Napier, communicated to Mr. Cass, about which various versions have been given, expressly and estegorically concedes that the British Government has no right to exercise visit or search, thus fully and unqualifieldy adopting the interpretation of international law claimed by Secretary Cass. It concludes with the suggestion, however, that the two Governments ought to enter into a stipulation by which the nationality of their respective vessels on the ocean might be verified. That proposition will not be accepted, on the ground of practical obstacles to its fulfillment; while the Cabinet here admits that some mode should be adopted for preventing the piratical abuse of our flag.

The Cabinet will probably decide to-morrow upon the point of abrogating the centract with the Collins line of steamers. The Post-Office Department has not received any reply to its inquiries as to whether they intend resuming the service; and as the Havre and other lines are now here pressing for additional trips, the decision is necessary in order to make a proper distribution of ocean service. The Postmaster-General has no power to change the Collins terminus to Southampton, as

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12, 1858. The Post-Office Department is much embarrassed the Ocean Mail arrangements by the inability to hear from Mr. Collins what his purposes are relative

to the fulfillment of his contract. A letter received by the Indian Department from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, alludes with confidence to the peaceable disposition of the Indians, including the tribe which Brigham Young

the Indians, including the tribe which Brigham Young boasted could be depended upon by him on the side of the Mormons, should hostilities ensue between them and the United States.

Storetary Floyd has left for the West, leaving Col. Drinkard as Acting Scoretary.

We had a plentiful supply of rain this afternoon. We have had none previously for about forty days.

Mr. J. D. Fairbanks, connected with the National Hotel, and well known to the traveling public, died have today.

#### News of the Telegraph Fleet.

St. John's, N. F., July 11, 1858. The steam-tug Blue Jacket, just from Liverpool, in twenty-eight days passage, reports having seen on the 24th June a large and small steamer, both British, in latitude 51 32 north, longitude 32 west. They made signals, but the Bine Jacket had co code and could not understand them. That same evening saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but could not

out whether they were English or American. Sr. John's, N. F., Monday, July 12, 1858. The captain of the Blue Jacket says that one of the steamers was a large double-deck frigate with cogwheels fore and aft (she passed within a mile), and the other was a large paddle-steamer, and was distant half a mile from the other. A large steamer was bearing down upon them in the evening, when they were lost sight of. The Blue Jacket's log of the 25th June reports a strong breeze from S. W. by S. and weather hazy, with a westerly swell; latitude, by observation, 12. The weather continued moderate and thick till the morning of the 3d inst., when there were strong gales from S. W. by W. with a high sea.

#### Illinois Politics

CHICAGO, Monday, July 12, 1858. Mr. Lincoln addressed a large concourse of people Saturday night in reply to Senator Douglas's speech of the night before. The number in attendance is estimated at five thousand. Considerable enthusiasm was

### From Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, July 12-6 p. m. The following call for a public meeting will appear the papers to-morrow morning:

The undersigned citizens of Albany, disapproving of the recent action of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in respect to the Director and the Scientific Council, and regarding it as disastrous to the interests of the institution, propose to meet to gether at the Mayor's room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 18th Inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of giving a public expression to our options on this subject; act we respectfully invite others of our fellow-citizens, whose views on the subject may agree with ours, to join us at the meeting in carrying out its object.

Among the names signed to this call are those of the Hon. Erastus Corning, the Hon. D. D. Barnard, the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselser, Rufus H. King, J. B. Plumb, B. P. Learned, Berjamin Tibbetts. Howard James, Alexander Davidson, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, the Rev. T. C. Pilkin, John E. Gavitt, Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Bradford R. Wood, J. V. L. Pruyn, John Taylor Cooper, Dr. Thomas Hun, Dr. Mason, F. C. Cogswell, E. Kendrick, Franklin Townsend, Frederick Townsend, E. Corning, jr., Isaac Vanderpool and many others of our most prominent citizens.

## Cases of Drowning-The Weather.

Bostos, Monday, July 12, 1858.
At Carmel, Maine, on Saturday, the two only chilren of Lewis Robinson, aged six and four years, were
rowned while bathing.
In Waltham, on Saturday, Miss Ellen Wallace, aged

19, was drowned by the espeixing of a boat. The lightning yesterday afternoon struck the dwell-fug-house on the corner of Pearl and Washington streets, Roxbury, doing some damage, but injuring no

The thermometer has fallen 34 degrees since yesterday. To-day we are having an easterly rainstorm,
Among the prominent guests at the Nahant House
this season are Lord Napier and family.

Attempted Bank Robbery. Last night the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburgh was entered, and a desperate attempt made to open the safe, but without success.

CORRECTION .- In transcribing from the telegraphi dispatch of Mr. Douglas's speech at Chicago, a mistake was made in that part of it relating to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Douglas is made to say in our report yesterday meruing, that "he was not prepared to yield obedience to the "law as expounded by that Court." He said just the reverse of the

Troops Moving toward Salt Lake City. THE SAINTS STILL AT PROVO

REPORTED TREATY OF PEACE.

Sr. Louis, Monday, July 12, 1858. We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 9th itst., by steamer War Engle to Booteville. They state that letters have been received by the St. Joseph med from the army, but that they contain few ad-

ditional items of interest. An officer writing from Gen. Johnston's camp on Bear River, June 16, says the army would resume its

march next day.

Gen. Johnston had received an express from the Peace Commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General did not, however, feel any increased confidence in the praceful attitude of the Saints, and the army was kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demosstrations.

A preclamation had been issued to the people by Gen. Johnston, in which he tells the n that the army is as ready now to afford them assistance and protection as it was to oppose them when in rebellion against the Government. It was thought this guaranty would cause many Mormons to evade the despotism of Young, who has sedulously inculcated the behef that the army was particularly hostile to them.

The troops were in fice condition, and glad to be released from inaction.

The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Capt. Honrickson's and Lieut. Smith's Companies of the 6th Isfantry, and Capt. Stewart's troop of 1st Cavalry.

Col. Hoffman had lost 90 mules, but only one horse,

in his march across the Plains.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 8th irst., roticing the arrival of the Utah mail, says that Gen. Harney was encamped just beyond Fort Laramie. Col. May a command was met thirty five miles this side of Laramie A large body of infantry was at Ash Hollow. Major Emery was encamped on the Big Blue, and another commander (name not gives) was at Fort Kearaey. The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered all along the route, but were friendly. There was a heavy fall of snow at Fort Bridger on the 10th of June.

A dispatch from St. Joseph dated July 7, by the United States Express Company to Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail of June 19 had arrived. Gen. Johnston and his command was met at Echo

Cahon, 50 miles from the city.

The army was in excellent health and spirits.

Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Gos, Cumming and the Peace Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Col. Hoffman left the command of Fort Bridger to spt. Marcy, and accompanied Gen. Johnston. Everything regarding the future movements of the

Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumors were still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of So-Corjectures were numerous in the valley that the

United States Government intend to purchase the Mormon improvements in the South Platte. The roads were very high but good. The mail party

neither met or saw any Indians on the plains, but m great many traders at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days going from Salt Lake to The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, recently

appointed Judge of Utah, would leave St. Joseph on e 10th inst., accompanied by Mr. Dedge, District Our Leavenworth correspondent, under date of the

Sth inst, says an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth that morning from Fort Kearney, passing the Utah mail for St. Joseph. It was said that Gov. Cumming and the Peace Com-

missioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons. Gen. Harney was in camp nine miles beyond Fort Kearney on the 3d inst. The express with orders for

him to halt must have overtaken him on the 6th inst. The U. S. steamer Mink leaves the fort to-morrow with Capt. Lovell's and Lieut. Lee's companies of Second Infantry, for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Judge Cato has resigned his position as District Judge.

Mr. J. C. Loveland, Springfield, Vt., sends us a Scissors Sharpener of his invention, accom-\$5, for which he wishes us to test and speak of his

Sharpener, adding:
"I have been a patron of your paper for many
years, and now ask a tritle in return in your line of
business."

Mr. Loveland labors under some misapprehension. We are thankful for his "patronage," as for that of our

200,000 other subscribers; but we do not conduct a "Gift Enterprise," and have never proposed nor purposed to pay our subscribers for their money otherwise than by sending them the stipulated number of copies of THE TRIBUNE. We know no other coinage in which we could give them their money's worth more surely, and we are not rich enough to pay twice. If Mr. L. does not concur in our judgment that our paper is richly worth its price, we are sorry; but then he took it voluntarily-at least, without constraint from us. His Sharpener seems to be a good one, though we do not profess to have studied it critically, nor to be a firstrate judge of such articles. His \$5 is left at the business desk in our publication office, with instructions to give him its worth in advertising his Sharpener. We have Advertising space to sell, and it is marvelous that patenties of articles of general utility and acceptability make so little use of it. If Mr. L's contrivance is really as clever as it seems, he can make money by advertising it judiciously to the extent of at least in our several editions, and need not seek to buy good opinions, even of those who have the commodity for

CARD FROM THE HON. SILAS SEYMOUR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I notice the following paragraph in THE TRIB

ENE of this morning:

"A correspondent corrects our mistake in naming H. C. Seymour as one whose name has been suggested as that of a candidate for Congress in the IXth (Westchester) District. State Seymour was, of course, the gentleman alluded to. H. C. Seymour died several years ago."

I wish to say, in connection with this subject, that I have never authorized my name to be used as a can

didate for Congress in the District alluded to, and I was not aware that it had been so used until I saw the announcement in your paper.

So far from expecting or desiring a nomination myself,

voluntarily pledged my support to the Hon. John B. Haskin, during the pendency of the Lecempton dis-cussion in Congress, in March last; and I shall do everything in my power to secure his reelection, unless he should retire from the high and impregnable position which he took during that discussion, and which, so far as I know, he still occupies.

My reasons for supporting him are the same as these which you have from time to time so ably urged in THE TRIBUNE. And I sincerely hope that you will continue to advocate the same liberality toward all the opposing elements of the present Democratic party, with a view to bringing them together in one solid and inviscible phalanx at the next Presidential contest, in 1860.

Yours, respectfully, Piermont, July 12, 1859. SILAS SEYMOUL

-We are requested to state that Mr. George Wm. Curtis neither signed the call for the Ru land Convention, nor attended it, nor authorized the use of his name as one of the speakers. This correration has been delayed by his absence at the West.